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URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL
OF WOKING

Annual
REPORT

of the
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH



together with the Report of the
CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

for the year

1961

Urban District Council of Woking

*With the compliments of the
Medical Officer of Health*


*Council Offices
Woking*

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URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF WOKING

HEALTH COMMITTEE, 1961-1962

Chairman:

COUNCILLOR L. W. CHEESEMAN

Vice-Chairman:

COUNCILLOR R. W. T. BRAY

The Chairman of the Council:

COUNCILLOR T. LEAM, J.P., C.C.

CLR. D. A. BOORMAN	CLR. MRS. R. F. MCGAW
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CLR. J. A. MARSH	CLR. F. E. WILLS

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health:

C. A. MCPHERSON, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H., L.D.S., D.P.D. (to 30.9.61)

R. H. KENNEDY, M.D., CH.B., B.A.O., D.P.H. (from 1.10.61)

Chief Public Health Inspector and Cleansing Officer:

A. G. DAVIES, F.A.P.H.I., M.INST.P.C.

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector:

A. BARNETT, M.A.P.H.I.

Public Health Inspectors:

H. W. MONKS	J. S. GARFORTH
P. G. H. SMITH	M. JACOB
J. M. RANDS	

(All qualified and Members of The Association of Public Health Inspectors)

Senior Administrative Assistant:

G. C. MURRELL, D.M.A.

Administrative Assistant:

D. J. LEGGE

Clerical Staff:

MISS M. COTTINGHAM MISS J. A. THOMPSON MRS. M. J. COZENS

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

By succeeding Dr. C. A. McPherson for the final quarter of the year, I have the honour to present my first Annual Report on the health of the district for the year 1961. This has been prepared in accordance with the instructions of the Ministry of Health as contained in Circular 1/62.

I would wish, first of all, to acknowledge the work of Dr. McPherson during the greater part of the year; and, indeed, over the previous five years as your Medical Officer of Health. The quality of this was well exemplified by the arrangements he made for the assumption by the Council of delegated health and welfare functions from the County Council on the 1st April, 1961. Of necessity a large number of records of various types had to be separated at Divisional and County level. This was facilitated by the delay in the transfer of the Clinic, School Medical and Health Visiting Services which he retained for a further year until the 1st April, 1962. It gave time for the recruitment of the necessary staff and for the preparation of the new offices of the Health Department which were occupied just after the end of the year. I must also thank Dr. McPherson for temporary accommodation in his Divisional Office until these were ready and for the valuable assistance he and his staff have given me at all times.

Turning to the statistics of the district one sees a continued rapid growth in the population. The Registrar General's estimated mid-year population for 1961 was 68,180 and this is the figure which has been used in calculating the statistical data in the report. It represents an increase of 1,890 over the same estimate for 1960. In making the 1961 estimate the Registrar General was able to take into account the preliminary results of the Census enumeration of the 23rd April, 1961. This gave a provisional figure of 67,485 persons of whom 32,233 were male and 35,252 female. At the 1951 Census the enumerated population of the district was 47,596 and therefore the Census increase between 1951 and 1961 was 19,889 or 41.8 per cent. The only district in Surrey which exceeded this growth in the same period was Frimley and Camberley with an increase of 48.8 per cent.

The number of live births for 1961 was 1,243 which compared with 1,165 in 1960. The adjusted birth rate at 17.87 per 1,000 of the population compared with 17.04 in 1960 and was at its highest since 1947. Similar figures for the County and for England and Wales were 15.33 and 17.4 respectively. The increasing yearly number of births in the area, which is certain to continue, is likely to place a further strain on the hospital and domiciliary maternity services.

Urgent consideration has been given to the problem by the Group Maternity Liaison Committee and Hospital Management Committee. A number of extra maternity beds are expected to be made available, but it seems inevitable that the number of early discharges after hospital confinement will increase.

The number of deaths in 1961 was 680 compared with 711 in 1960 and 820 in 1959. The standardised death rate of 9.27 per thousand fell from 9.87 the previous year and compares with the corresponding figure of 10.81 for the County and a death rate of 12.0 for England and Wales. The excess of births over deaths was 563. An analysis of the causes of death is contained in the body of the report. As is usual the principal causes of death were Diseases of the Heart and Circulation, Cancer and Vascular Lesions of the Central Nervous System in that order.

Two causes of death on the increase in this country, especially in men, and frequently at the prime of life, are coronary artery disease and cancer of the lung. In the avoidance of the former it is thought that reasonable exercise, relaxation, maintenance of a normal weight and reduction in cigarette smoking have a part to play. There is no clear evidence that special diets, especially of types of oils and fats, are worthwhile. The statistical evidence connecting cigarette smoking and lung cancer gives a much clearer indication of the steps that can be taken to halt the mounting toll from this disease. Unfortunately the number of adults who will be willing or able to break an established habit is likely to be small. The most promising approach to the problem is to discourage older children and teenagers from starting the habit. Health Education measures are now being mounted to this end. Parents with children in these age groups have a special responsibility in the example they can set in the home.

The number of infant deaths under one year was 19 compared with 16 in 1960. This gives an infant mortality rate of 15.29 per 1,000 live births as compared with a rate of 13.73 in 1960. Similar rates for 1961 in the County and for England and Wales were 17.79 and 21.4. Credit must be given to the standards of maternal and medical care in the area for the favourable local rates. Both the Neo-Natal and Perinatal Mortality rates showed a fall on the previous year. The percentage of Illegitimate Live Births in the total of live births fell to 3.14 from 4.81 in 1960. No deaths occurred amongst the illegitimate babies. One maternal death occurred, after a normal delivery in hospital, due to the onset of a post-partum complication of an exceptionally severe type which failed to respond to adequate treatment.

From the various figures quoted above it can be seen that the general health of the district remained good in 1961. Apart from some influenza in the early part of the year; a small outbreak of

Sonne Dysentery associated with a primary school; and a biennial increase in the notification of measles, there were no unusual features in the incidence of infectious disease. Protection of the younger members of the community by vaccination and immunisation against those diseases which are preventable by these means was pursued vigorously and good results obtained. The General Practitioners have been most helpful in this respect and especially in promoting Poliomyelitis Vaccination. Fourth injections of Salk Vaccine for this were authorised during the year for children between 5 and 11 years. After a start had been made in giving these a shortage of the vaccine occurred and this group had mostly to wait until early in 1962, when the oral Sabin Vaccine became available for this additional protection. No cases of poliomyelitis or of diphtheria were encountered during the year.

In connection with the water supply, details of which are in the report, I would call attention to the low content of fluorine. This is at a concentration of 0.1 parts per million or less in the two sources of supply. It is generally recognised that a concentration of about 1.0 parts per million of fluorine can have a markedly beneficial effect in lowering the incidence of dental caries in children when present in the water supply of an area over a period. This has been confirmed by recent reports on the pilot schemes of fluoridation which the Government set up in three areas in 1955/1956. As will be known, however, there has been considerable opposition, even to these schemes, and any extension of such measures would appear to require a clear central lead.

The 1961 Census has confirmed the increasing proportion of people aged 65 or over in the population. At the moment in Surrey they form about 1 in 8 of the population and by 1971 may be 1 in 7. Although the average expectation of life has not changed much in recent years, the numbers attaining the full span are increasing. They will need more attention from all three branches of the National Health Service as time goes on. Local authorities will have to consider the housing needs of those who are willing and able to accept this service and your Council has made an excellent start in this direction. For the Health and Welfare Services the biggest problem is in connection with those old people who are no longer fit to live alone or whose relatives find it an increasing burden to look after them. In these days of smaller housing units, and of wives going out to work, families are less able to care for their elderly parents or relatives than formerly. There is a shortage of vacancies in Old People's Homes and of beds for the Chronic Sick. At the end of December, 1961, Dr. E. P. Hall, the Group Geriatrician, had 169 names on his waiting list for admission to a long stay bed in the Group. During 1962 this waiting list showed a further increase and

at the time of writing about 20 per cent of the people on the waiting list and living at home are in the Woking area. The long stay accommodation available is 48 female beds and 14 male beds. The opening of the new Ellesmere Hospital early in 1963 will do something towards alleviating this situation.

Many old people are, of course, able and wish to live alone. Some, indeed, create difficulties about leaving their home when they are no longer fit to be there. The general health visitors are playing an increasing part in keeping a friendly eye on these old people in their area; the Geriatric Health Visitor is available to those awaiting a Home or Hospital vacancy and does much work of an almoning nature on their behalf; the Home Help Supervisor, the Home Helps and the District Nurses are further props to their independence. The " Neighbourly Help Scheme " introduced during the year allows of payment being made to neighbours for assistance they have often in the past given voluntarily at their own expense, and is intended to augment the Home Help Service. The amendment of the Chiropody Scheme in July 1961 now permits the elderly to attend the surgery of a recognised chiropodist or to have domiciliary treatment when unable to leave home. The W.V.S. and their " Meals on Wheels " are welcome callers at many homes and it is hoped to be able to extend this service. Last but not least there is the invaluable work done by the Old People's Welfare Sub-Committee of the Woking Guild of Social Service and the Old People's Clubs in the area.

From taking up my post I have had the friendliest of welcomes from the Chief Public Health Inspector and his staff. I am much indebted to him and them for their help and sage advice. The same applies to the Clerk and other Chief Officers who have willingly co-operated in setting up the new department.

In conclusion I would express my appreciation of the sterling work done by Mr. Murrell, my Administrative Assistant, and thank you Mr. Chairman and Members, for your support and encouragement.

Your obedient servant,

R. H. KENNEDY,

Medical Officer of Health.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

Area (acres), 15,712.

Estimate of Resident Population, Mid-year 1961: 68,180.

Year	Houses	Population	Average No. per House
1911	4,072	24,808	6.0
1921	5,078	26,430	5.8
1931	6,853	29,950	4.4
1941	10,743	47,770	4.4
1951	11,949	49,310	4.1
1961	18,387	67,485	3.7

Number of inhabited houses (end of 1961) according to rate books, 18,387.

Rateable Value, £1,113,029.

Sum represented by a penny rate, £4,560.

Social Conditions

Woking is a residential town situated within 25 miles of London and consequently a substantial number of the residents find employment in London.

A total of 1,947 acres comprises common and open spaces and there are many recreation grounds to provide open air facilities for the children and adults. In the 34-acre Woking Park there is in addition to normal activities an open-air swimming pool.

During the year 6,739 persons took advantage of the available facilities at the slipper baths.

Unemployment amongst Woking residents was much the same as in 1960 and lower than in recent years as is shown by the figures below indicating the numbers of unemployed persons on the dates given.

Classification	Dec. 31st 1957	Dec. 31st 1958	Dec. 31st 1959	Dec. 31st 1960	Dec. 31st 1961
Male Adults	109	166	135	119	103
Male Juveniles	10	14	8	2	14
Female Adults	80	40	52	38	38
Female Juveniles	6	6	8	5	9
Totals	205	226	203	164	164

Vital Statistics							1961	1960
Live Births								
Number	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,243	1,165
Rate per 1,000 population	...	...	...	...	...	...	18.23	17.57
Rate per 1,000 population (corrected by Registrar General's comparability factor)...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17.87	17.04
Illegitimate Live Births per cent of total live births							3.14	4.81
Stillbirths								
Number	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	15
Rate per 1,000 total live and stillbirths	...	...	...	...	...	...	13.49	12.71
Total Live and Stillbirths	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,260	1,180
Infant Deaths (deaths under 1 year)							19	16
Infant Mortality Rates								
Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births...							15.29	13.73
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births	...	...	...	...	...	...	15.78	12.62
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	35.71
Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births)							8.85	12.02
Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births)							7.24	12.02
Perinatal Mortality Rate (stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and stillbirths)...							20.63	24.58
Maternal Mortality (including abortion)								
Number of deaths	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Rate per 1,000 total live and stillbirths	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.79	0.85
Deaths								
Number	...	...	...	...	...	...	680	711
Rate per 1,000 population	...	...	...	...	...	...	9.97	10.73
Rate per 1,000 population (corrected by Registrar General's comparability factor)...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9.27	9.87
Natural increase of population							563	454

Extracts from Vital Statistics for the Year 1961

Live Births				Total	M.	F.
Legitimate	...	...	...	1,204	592	612
Illegitimate	...	...	...	39	17	22

Birth Rate, 18.23 per 1,000 population

Adjusted Birth Rate, 17.87 per 1,000 population

Stillbirths	...	...	...	17	8	9
Rate per 1,000 total births, 13.49						
Deaths	...	...	...	680	283	397
Death rate, 9.97 per 1,000 population						
Adjusted Death Rate, 9.27 per 1,000 population						

The crude birth and death rates for Woking are strictly not comparable with the figure for England and Wales. In order to arrive at comparative figures and make allowance for the way in which the sex and age distribution of the local population differs from that for England and Wales the Registrar General has introduced comparability factors. These figures for Woking are 0.98 and 0.93 for births and deaths respectively, and the adjusted rates have been calculated accordingly.

Deaths from puerperal causes	Deaths	Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion...	1	0.79
Death rate of infants under one year of age		
All infants per 1,000 live births	...	15.29
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	...	15.78
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	...	—
Deaths from malignant neoplasms (all ages)	...	116
Deaths from measles (all ages)	...	—
Deaths from whooping cough (all ages)	...	—
Deaths from gastro-enteritis (under 2 years of age)	...	1

Births

The following table shows the number of live births and the birth rate over the past 5 years.

Year	Number of Births	Birth Rate*	Birth rate for England and Wales
1957	1,008	16.84	16.1
1958	1,012	16.44	16.4
1959	1,045	15.94	16.5
1960	1,165	17.04	17.1
1961	1,243	17.87	17.4

* Corrected by the Registrar General's comparability factor.

It is of interest to note that the actual number of births which occurred in the Woking U.D. during 1961 was 1,812, although only 1,243 were credited to Woking. The remainder (being born to women not normally resident in Woking) were transferred to other Districts.

The births have exceeded the deaths for the past 17 years, the natural increment for this year being 563.

The statistics supplied by the Registrar General during 1961 show that the total number of registered live births allocated to Woking was

1,243—609 males and 634 females, the birth rate being 18·23 per 1,000 of the population. Of the total number of births 1,204 were legitimate and 39 (3·14 per cent) illegitimate.

In addition there were 17 stillbirths, 8 male and 9 female.

Causes of Death during 1961

	Male	Female
All causes	283	397
Tuberculosis, respiratory	2	1
Tuberculosis, other	1	—
Syphilitic disease	—	2
Whooping cough	—	—
Diphtheria	—	—
Meningococcal infections	—	—
Acute poliomyelitis	—	—
Measles	—	—
Other infective and parasitic diseases	—	2
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	6	9
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	19	5
Malignant neoplasm, breast	—	8
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	—	5
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	31	33
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	1	2
Diabetes	3	5
Vascular lesions of nervous system	22	73
Coronary disease, angina	62	44
Hypertension with heart disease	9	6
Other heart disease	34	109
Other circulatory diseases	9	16
Influenza	1	3
Pneumonia	14	18
Bronchitis	19	4
Other diseases of respiratory system	2	2
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	2	1
Gastritis, enteritis, and diarrhoea	2	3
Nephritis and nephrosis	2	—
Hyperplasia of prostate	1	—
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	—	1
Congenital malformations	2	2
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	27	34
Motor vehicle accidents	4	2
All other accidents	7	5
Suicide	1	2
Homicide and Operations of War	—	—

Deaths

The total number of deaths registered in the district was 680—283 males and 397 females, equal to a death rate of 9·97 per thousand of the estimated population, or an adjusted rate of 9·27.

The deaths occurring outside the district of people really belonging to Woking were 207.

The following deaths occurred in Institutions outside the Woking district of people usually resident in Woking

St. Luke's Hospital, Guildford	...	...	19
St. Peter's Hospital, Chertsey	...	...	106
London Hospitals	...	...	19
Other Hospitals and Institutions	...	...	44

There were 207 deaths within this district of persons not usually resident in Woking, 70 males and 137 females.

The principal causes of death, excluding those from zymotic diseases, are

Malignant neoplasms	116
Heart disease	264	384
Vascular lesions of nervous system	...	...	95
Other circulatory diseases	...	...	25
Pneumonia	32	59
Bronchitis	...	...	23
Other respiratory diseases	...	...	4

Malignant Neoplasms

Malignant and lymphatic neoplasms were responsible for 116 deaths or 17·06 per cent of total deaths.

Diseases of the Heart and Circulation

There were 384 deaths due to diseases of the heart and circulation. This figure represents 56·47 per cent of the whole deaths.

Bronchitis, Pneumonia, and other Respiratory Diseases

There were 32 deaths due to Pneumonia, 23 to Bronchitis, and 4 to other respiratory diseases. This gives a total of 59 or 8·68 per cent of total deaths.

The following table sets out the death rates per thousand of the population for certain diseases

Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	0.34
Cancer	...	...	...	...	1.7
Heart Disease	...	...	...	...	3.87
Heart Disease and Circulation	...	...	...	...	5.63
Nephritis and Nephrosis	...	...	...	...	0.03
Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	...	...	...	...	0.07
Typhoid and Para-typhoid...	...	...	...	...	—
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	0.47
Influenza	...	...	...	...	0.06
Tuberculosis...	...	...	...	...	0.06

Deaths due to Violence

The figures given below indicate the manner in which Woking residents met their deaths from violence.

Road Traffic deaths	...	6	Drowning...	...	...	2
Falls	...	...	Poisoning	...	...	4
Rail Traffic	...	...		

In addition to the above there were 3 suicides.

Infantile Mortality

There were 19 infant deaths during the year (including transferable deaths) giving an Infant Mortality rate of 15.29 per 1,000 live births, compared with 21.4 per 1,000 live births for England and Wales.

The Infantile Death rate for illegitimate children in Woking was nil per 1,000 illegitimate live births.

The following tables show the causes of death and ages at death of infants under 1 year.

Cause of Death	Under 1 week	1-2 weeks	2-3 weeks	3-4 weeks	Total No. under 1 month
Prematurity	5	—	—	—	5
Atelectasis	2	—	—	—	2
Gastro enteritis	—	1	—	—	1
Intra cranial haemorrhage ...	1	—	—	—	1
Tranpositions of great vessels	—	1	—	—	1

Cause of Death	1-3 months	4-6 months	7-9 months	10-12 months	Total deaths 1-12 months
Infantile epilepsy	1	—	—	—	1
Encephalitis	—	1	—	—	1
Broncho pneumonia	2	1	1	—	4
Pneumonia	1	—	—	—	1
Cardiac failure	—	—	—	1	1
Acute bronchitis	—	—	1	—	1

Comparative Birth and Death Rates for the Year 1961.

	Rate per 1,000 Home Population		Annual Death Rate per 1,000 Home Population	Rate per 1,000 Live Births
	Live Births	Still Births	All Causes	Total Deaths under 1 year
England and Wales	17·4	·33	12·0	21·4
Woking	17·87*	·25	9·27*	15·29

* After correction by Registrar General's Comparability Factor.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

(a) Laboratory Facilities

The district is fortunate in having the services of St. Peter's Pathological and Bacteriological Laboratory and it is especially used by the majority of general practitioners. In addition, the Public Health Laboratory at St. Luke's Hospital, Guildford, gives most valuable service for the examination of any large scale investigation and also receives the Public Health Department's routine samples of food of all kinds, especially milk, water and ice cream. As previously, samples of water for chemical examination are sent to the Royal Institute of Public Health and Hygiene, London.

During the year the following specimens were examined by the Public Health Laboratory at Guildford

Specimens of faeces...	...	...	...	267
Other specimens	...	...	...	29
Samples of milk	...	...	...	75
Samples of cream	...	...	...	—
Samples of ice cream	...	...	...	38
Samples of water	...	...	...	56

(b) Ambulance Facilities

Under the National Health Service Act, 1946, the Ambulance Service is administered by the Surrey County Council.

Ambulances are supplied from the Ambulance Control Station, Guildford Road, Chertsey (Tel. Ottershaw 543), which is operated directly by the County Council. Two County ambulances are garaged in Boundary Road, Woking, one of which is fully manned throughout the 24 hours, and the other is manned for 5 days per week. There is also one Red Cross ambulance garaged in Walton Road which is manned as follows: Monday-Friday 7-10 p.m., Saturday 2-10 p.m., and Sunday 10 a.m.-10 p.m.

(c) Hospitals

The district is served by the following hospitals, the first three named being in the Urban District Council's boundary.

Woking and District Victoria Hospital.

Rowley Bristow Hospital, Pyrford.

Brookwood Hospital, Knaphill.

St. Peter's Hospital, Chertsey.

Ottershaw Hospital—Infectious Diseases and Chronic Sick.

The services given at the Woking and District Victoria Hospital are essentially limited in scope owing to the need for expanding the number of beds, but the new block which was completed during 1957 now gives additional facilities for out-patient work and X-rays.

It would be appropriate also at this stage to comment on the difficulty which is experienced by general practitioners in Woking, in common with other areas, in securing hospital accommodation for their chronic sick patients.

A clinic for the treatment of chest diseases is held at the Victoria Hospital, Woking.

National Assistance Act, 1948

No cases were reported to the Department during the year, and no action was deemed necessary under Section 47 of this Act.

Ottershaw Isolation Hospital

The following table shows the number of cases admitted to the Isolation Hospital during 1961

Chickenpox	...	...	...	...	3
Dermatitis	...	...	...	...	1
Dysentery	...	...	...	...	6
E. Coli Infections	...	...	...	...	4
Enteritis	...	...	...	...	6
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	1
Glandular Fever	...	...	...	...	3
Impetigo	...	...	...	...	1
Measles	...	...	...	...	19
Meningitis	...	...	...	...	3
Mumps	...	...	...	...	1
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	3
Rubella	...	...	...	...	2
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	3
Staphylococcal Infections	...	...	...	...	3
Tonsillitis	...	...	...	...	1
Total					60

MATERNITY SERVICES

The Woking Maternity Hospital in Heathside Road continued its valuable services and during the year 1,609 patients were admitted, a number slightly more than that for 1960. Of these approximately half were mothers normally resident outside the Urban District area.

Clinics.—Ante-natal clinics are held daily. Post-natal clinics are held the first and third Monday mornings of each month. Baby clinics are held every Friday afternoon, and consultant clinics are held on Tuesday afternoons and Thursday mornings. Fertility clinics are held at St. Peter's Hospital.

FAMILY PLANNING ASSOCIATION

Under the auspices of the Family Planning Association advice may be obtained from the Association at 2A Guildford Road, Woking, between 2 p.m. and 3.15 p.m. on each Wednesday, 10 a.m. and 11.15 a.m. on the second Tuesday of each month, and also the last two Tuesday evenings of each month from 7 p.m. to 8.15 p.m. The clinic is also open for appointments and supplies on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays from 10.15 a.m. to 12.15 p.m., telephone Woking 5999. All interviews are by appointment only and should be made by writing to the Association or telephoning during clinic sessions. Appointments can also be made by telephoning the Hon. Clinic Secretary at Woking 4930.

Infectious Diseases, 1961

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT													WARDS									Cases admitted to Hospital	Total Deaths	
	At all Ages	At Ages—Years												Byfleet	Central	Horsell	Knaphill and Brookwood	Maybury and Mount Hermon	Old Woking, May- ford and Sutton	St. John's	Woodham and Sheerwater	West Byfleet and Pyrford			
		Under 1	1 to 2	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 65												65 and over
Whooping Cough	11	—	1	1	1	5	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	4	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	
Scarlet Fever	21	—	—	3	1	13	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	1	—	—	2	1	—	3	—	
Measles	747	65	75	96	88	371	17	7	2	3	1	—	—	—	—	138	43	127	91	156	59	68	19	—	
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	1	—	6	6	—	—	—	32	
Pneumonia	35	—	—	1	—	7	1	2	3	2	1	4	12	35	48	—	—	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Puerperal Pyrexia	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Meningococcal Infections	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Erysipelas	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Dysentery	52	1	4	7	3	22	4	2	—	4	2	—	—	—	—	34	4	4	3	2	—	—	6	—	
Typhoid	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	33	—	—	
Food Poisoning	39	—	—	1	—	11	5	4	2	6	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	
Tuberculosis:—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Non-Pulmonary	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	
Pulmonary	44	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	1	11	13	9	—	—	—	1	5	4	7	1	13	8	2	3	
Malaria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Acute Encephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Paratyphoid	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Scarlet Fever.—21 cases were notified during the year as compared with 30 in 1960. This is now usually a mild illness and complications such as acute rheumatism and nephritis are rare. Admission to hospital is seldom called for unless in special circumstances such as a young child in the family or where parents are connected with food handling. From the point of view of control it is no more important than tonsillitis.

Measles.—747 cases were notified during the year. This biennial increase was much lower than in 1959 when 1,930 cases were notified. Complications of this disease were negligible due to the value of sulphonamides and antibiotics in their prevention and treatment. There were no deaths.

Puerperal Pyrexia.—This notifiable condition was properly reported by the Woking Maternity Hospital in the majority of instances and it is defined as “any febrile condition occurring in a woman in whom a temperature of 100·4° Fahrenheit (38° centigrade) or more has occurred within fourteen days after childbirth or miscarriage”. In many cases, therefore, it is of little significance, but it always requires investigations which eliminate the possibility of the rise of temperature being due to infective conditions which are themselves invariably now well controlled, again by the use of antibiotics.

Dysentery.—There were 52 cases of *Shigella Sonnei* Dysentery notified during the year as compared with 14 cases the previous year. Of these 34 occurred in the Horsell Ward and mainly in association with the Primary School. The importance of hand washing in the control of this disease must again be emphasised.

Whooping Cough.—Only 11 cases of this disease were notified as compared with 57 in 1960. The protective value of early immunisation against this disease has been well proven.

Poliomyelitis and Diphtheria.—No cases of these diseases were encountered.

Food Poisoning.—Of the 39 cases notified, 33 relate to an outbreak at a local hospital and were due to *Cl. welchii*. The symptoms were mild, consisting of diarrhoea and vomiting which lasted for about nine hours. At the request of the hospital the incident was investigated and suitable specimens sent to the Public Health Laboratory. One cook was found to be excreting the organism and was temporarily put off duty. It was assumed that the outbreak was due to a tinned meat product which had been cooked, allowed to cool and then reheated. The safest place in such circumstances to keep the meat in the interval is in a refrigerator.

PUBLIC HEALTH (PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1925

No action was necessary under these Regulations regarding tuberculous employees in the milk trade.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936, SEC. 172

No action was needed for the compulsory removal to Hospital of infectious persons suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis whose lodging or accommodation prevented the adoption of proper precautions to prevent the spread of infection or who were not taking such precautions.

The Council is responsible for care and after-care measures and these are supervised through local Committees. The funds available are derived from grants made through the County-rate and by voluntary effort. The Committees are responsible for arrangements in relation to such matters as holiday camps for children from tuberculous households, and occupational therapy materials.

SCHOOLS

There are in the district 20 Primary, 6 Secondary Modern, 2 Grammar, 1 Special and 19 Independent schools. It is customary for head teachers to notify the Medical Officer of Health and the School Medical Officer of absence from schools in the case of suspected infectious diseases.

During the year all school canteens and kitchens were again sprayed for the purpose of limiting the fly and insect population in those premises. It is unfortunate, however, that the majority of flies are now acquiring a considerable degree of resistance to the Chlorinated hydrocarbons.

MILK SUPPLY

During this year, the seventh in which all milk sold within the Urban District was required to be heat treated or Tuberculin Tested, 75 samples of milk were submitted for bacteriological examination and were reported upon as satisfactory in all cases.

Details of the tests to which these 75 samples were subjected are as follows

Designation of Milk	Phosphatase Test	Methylene Blue Test	Turbidity Test
Pasteurised	35	34	—
T.T. Pasteurised	23	24	—
Sterilised	—	—	3
T.T. farm bottled	—	13	—

The phosphatase test gives an indication of efficiency or otherwise of pasteurisation, whilst the methylene blue test determines keeping quality and cleanliness, and the efficiency of sterilisation is checked by means of the turbidity test.

ICE CREAM

All the ice cream sold in the Urban District is manufactured outside the district, principally by firms of national repute.

During the year 38 samples of ice cream were submitted for bacteriological examination to the Public Health Laboratory, St. Luke's Hospital, Guildford.

The bacteriological standard of the ice cream remained high, all the samples falling within Grade I.

SWIMMING POOLS

The Swimming Pool opened in 1935 in Woking Park continues in popularity with residents and visitors. Its filtration, aeration and chlorination plant provides a complete turnover of the 425,000 gallons of main water it contains every five hours, and the water is tested for alkalinity and acidity twice daily. Weekly bacteriological samples of the water are submitted for analysis by the Guildford Public Health Laboratory.

In 1961 the number of admissions was 130,800 as against 105,500 for the previous year.

There are no privately owned swimming pools open to the public in the district.

WATER SUPPLY

The water supply of the district, which is supplied by the Woking and District Water Co., remained satisfactory during the year in quality and quantity. It is a relatively hard water. The greater part of the district derives its supply by pumping from five shallow wells sunk in the gravel at Chertsey. Byfleet and parts of West Byfleet and Woodham receive a supply from the River Thames through the Company's Station at Walton-on-Thames. Both supplies are subjected to sedimentation, filtration and chlorination before being put into the mains. The Company carry out sampling of the raw and treated water of the Chertsey supply every month and of the Walton-on-Thames supply every week and submit these samples to their own Consultant Analysts in London for bacteriological examination. They also have the waters examined chemically twice yearly, or should a complaint arise.

Twenty-six random samples of the treated water were also taken throughout the area during the year by the Public Health Inspectors and submitted for bacteriological examination to the Public Health Laboratory at Guildford. All these tests proved satisfactory. The Woking and District Water Company's mains were extended by 5,485 yards in the Urban District during 1961. There are now no properties relying on well water in the district and all houses have the benefit of a piped supply and no stand-pipes are required.

To cope with the expected future demands, the Company are at present laying a 21 inch main from their Chertsey Station which has now reached Botleys Park and will in due course be extended to The Bleak. From there a 15 inch main is to be continued across Horsell to Knaphill.

A sample of the Company's treated Chertsey water taken in December 1961 showed the following satisfactory chemical and bacteriological analyses and exhibits no plumbo-solvent action.

Chemical Results in Parts per Million

Appearance: Clear and bright.

					Turbidity	...	...	Nil
Colour	...	...	...	5	Odour...	Very slight	chlorinous	
pH	...	...	...	7.3	Free Carbon Dioxide	...		20
Electric Conductivity	...			660	Dissolved Solids dried at 180°C	...	...	470
Chlorine present as Chloride	...	...		30	Alkalinity as Calcium Carbonate	...	...	225
Hardness...	...	Total		340	Carbonate	...	...	225
					Non-carbonate...	...		115
Nitrate Nitrogen	...			1.1	Nitrite Nitrogen	...	Absent	
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	...			0.000	Oxygen Absorbed	...		0.50
Albuminoid Nitrogen	...			0.025	Residual Chlorine	...		0.10

Metals—Iron, Zinc, Copper, Lead and Manganese: Absent

Fluoride (F): Less than 0.1

Bacteriological Results

Number of colonies developing on Agar 	<div> <div>1 day at 37°C.</div> <div>2 days at 37°C.</div> <div>3 days at 20-22°C.</div> </div>		
	<div> <div>0 per ml.</div> <div>0 per ml.</div> <div>0 per ml.</div> </div>		
	Present in	Absent from	Probable number
Presumptive Coliform reaction	— ml.	100 ml.	0 per 100 ml.
Bact. coli. (Type 1) 	— ml.	100 ml.	0 per 100 ml.
Cl. welchii reaction 	— ml.	100 ml.	

This sample is clear and bright in appearance, neutral in reaction and free from iron and other metals. The water is very hard in character but not excessively so and it contains no excess of mineral constituents. It is free from noticeable colour, of very satisfactory organic quality and of the highest standard of bacterial purity.

These results are indicative of a pure and wholesome water suitable for public supply purposes.

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

Comment on this is contained in the report of the Chief Public Health Inspector under "Drainage". I would merely add that the number of cesspools requiring regular emptying numbered 725 at the end of the year. Of these 166 were of post-war construction. Another 79 cesspools or septic tanks were emptied on request. This emptying is accomplished at present at a rate which gives an eleven week cycle. Pail closets, numbering 120, were emptied weekly by a private company engaged by the Council.

**COUNTY OF SURREY
URBAN DISTRICT OF WOKING
LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT 1958 PART III**

**Delegation of Health and Welfare Functions under Section 46 of the
Local Government Act, 1958**

Your Council assumed delegated responsibility with effect from 1st April, 1961, for the Health and Welfare Services that follow under the provisions of the Local Government Act, ~~1958~~ ¹⁹⁵³. Unless otherwise specified, the statistics shown refer to the full calendar year.

CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN

Day Nursery

The one Day Nursery operated by the Council is situated in Chobham Road, Woking. Places are available for 6 children in the 0—2 age group and there are 30 places for children aged 2—5 years.

Admission is restricted to the following priority classes

- (i) Where the mother is the sole wage earner.
- (ii) Where there is sickness in the family or where home conditions likely seriously to prejudice the health of the child exist.
- (iii) Where upon consideration of individual circumstances, it appears to the Council that admission is necessary in the interests of the child.

Prematurity

The following table gives details of premature births and stillbirths notified during the year 1961.

PREMATURE LIVE BIRTHS															PREMATURE STILL-BIRTHS		
Weight at birth (1)	Born in Hospital			Born at home and nursed entirely at home			Born at home and transferred to hospital on or before 28th day			Born in nursing home and nursed entirely there			Born in nursing home and transferred to hospital on or before 28th day			Born at home	Born in hospital
	Total	Died within 24 hrs. of birth	Survived 28 days	Total	Died within 24 hrs. of birth	Survived 28 days	Total	Died within 24 hrs. of birth	Survived 28 days	Total	Died within 24 hrs. of birth	Survived 28 days	Total	Died within 24 hrs. of birth	Survived 28 days	Born at home	Born in hospital
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(18)	(19)
(a) 3 lb. 4 oz. or less (1,500 gms. or less)	9	6	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—
(b) Over 3 lb. 4 oz. up to and including 4 lb. 6 oz. (1,500–2,000 gms.)	9	1	7	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—
(c) Over 4 lb. 6 oz. up to and including 4 lb. 15 oz. (2,000–2,250 gms.)	8	—	8	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(d) Over 4 lb. 15 oz. up to and including 5 lb. 8 oz. (2,250–2,500 gms.)	23	—	23	7	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
TOTALS	49	7	40	12	1	11	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	—

Maternity Outfits

A maternity outfit is supplied free, on request, to each expectant mother being confined at home who makes use of one or other of the arrangements for the care of expectant mothers under the National Health Service.

Clinic Services

The following clinic services were maintained in Woking during the year

<i>Centre</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Clinic</i>	<i>Day</i>
WOKING	Maternity Hospital, Heathside Road	Ante-Natal	Wednesday, p.m. Friday, a.m.
	The Clinic, Clarence Avenue	Welfare Dental	Wednesday, p.m. Monday, Tuesday, Thursday & Friday, a.m. & p.m.
		Eye	Monday, a.m. (1st & 3rd) Monday, p.m.
		General Medical	Wednesday, a.m.
	Penlee, Claremont Avenue	Child Guidance Speech Dental	Full time Full time Monday, a.m. & p.m. Tuesday, a.m. & p.m. Wednesday, a.m. Thursday, a.m. & p.m. Friday, a.m. & p.m.
BYFLEET	Methodist Hall, Byfleet	Welfare Dental General Medical	Wednesday, p.m. Thursday, a.m. Thursday, a.m.
HORSELL	The Parish Hall	Welfare General Medical	Friday, p.m. Friday, p.m.
KNAPHILL	Trinity Church Hall, Chobham Road	Welfare General Medical	Friday, p.m. Friday, p.m.
WESTFIELD	St. Peter's Church Hall, Old Woking	Welfare General Medical	Tuesday, p.m. Tuesday, a.m.
ST. JOHN'S	Memorial Hall	Welfare General Medical	Thursday, p.m. Thursday, p.m.
SHEERWATER	St. Michael's Hall	General Medical Welfare	Monday, a.m. Monday, p.m.
MAYBURY	The Scout Hut, Oriental Road	General Medical Welfare	Thursday, p.m. Thursday, p.m.
PYRFORD	The Village Hall	General Medical Welfare	Monday, p.m. Monday, p.m.

Distribution of Welfare Foods

The Welfare Foods may be obtained from any of the above Welfare Clinics and in addition we are indebted to the good services of the W.V.S. who distribute as follows

Sharrard House, Heathside Road, Woking	Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday, 2.15-4.30 p.m.
121 Chertsey Road, Woking	Monday-Friday, 10 a.m.-12 noon

NURSERIES AND CHILD MINDERS REGULATION ACT, 1948

The Council are responsible for the registration and supervision of certain nurseries and of persons who for reward receive children into their houses to look after them.

At the end of the year 1961 the following number of premises and of persons had been registered

	Number registered at 31.12.1961	Number of children provided for
Premises	3	56
Daily Minders ...	4	32

DOMICILIARY MIDWIFERY AND HOME NURSING

The thirteen District Nurses or Domiciliary Midwives employed in the Woking area are listed below.

Brookwood	Miss D. Hall } Miss D. D. Fox }	37, St. John's Road, Woking	Woking 5736
Byfleet	Miss M. Cook	1, Ulwin Avenue, Byfleet	Byfleet 42658
Knaphill	Mrs A. Brunskill	16, Victoria Road, Knaphill, Woking	Brookwood 3298
Sheerwater	Miss F. M. Richards	169, Albert Drive, Sheerwater, Woking	Byfleet 42606
West Byfleet	Miss H. H. Forrest	91, Woodlands Avenue, West Byfleet	Byfleet 45448
Woking	Miss H. F. Bisseneek	Helvetia, High Street, Horsell	Woking 511
	Miss E. W. Davies	The Flat, The Day Nursery, Chobham Road, Woking	Woking 1407
	Miss D. Penny } Miss J. Livick }	Carberry, Kingfield Road, Woking	Woking 1559
MIDWIFERY ONLY	Miss M. Fielding } Miss J. M. Pollard } Miss L. Wilson }	St. Fillans Maybury Hill, Woking	Woking 2372

(a) Work of the district nurses during 1961.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
	Medical	Surgical	Infectious Diseases	Tuber- culosis	Maternal compli- cations	Others	Totals	Patients included in (2)-(7) who were 65 or over at the time of the first visit during the year	Children included in (2)-(7) who were under 5 at the time of the first visit during the year	Patients included in (2)-(7) who have had more than 24 visits during the year
Number of cases attended by Home Nurses during the year.	769	149	—	10	3	19	950	567	22	410
Number of Visits paid by Home Nurses during the year.	15,449	2,707	—	721	62	293	19,232	12,771	167	14,349

(b) Work of the Midwives during 1961.

NUMBER OF DELIVERIES ATTENDED BY MIDWIVES IN THE AREA DURING THE YEAR

Domiciliary Cases					Cases in Institutions
Doctor not booked		Doctor booked		Totals	
Doctor present at time of delivery of child	Doctor not present at time of delivery of child	Doctor present at time of delivery of child (either the booked Doctor or another)	Doctor not present at time of delivery of child		
—	5	148	313	466	—

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION

There was again no recorded case of diphtheria during the year. The following figures give the Immunity Index at 31st December, 1961; this index shows the percentage of children who have, within the last five years, received either their first course of injections or a subsequent reinforcing dose.

Immunity Index—0-4 years 66; 0-14 years 75.

During the year 1,299 children were given their primary course of immunisation and 1,641 their reinforcement doses. This work was carried out in clinics or at schools and an attempt is now made to visit each school each year although the programme is occasionally upset by the incidence of poliomyelitis when it may be desirable to suspend injections of all kinds. Of these, private practitioners gave 672 primary immunisations and 420 reinforcing injections during the year.

It is most important to see that all children receive their first injections before reaching one year of age.

Almost all the children immunised against diphtheria were at the same time protected against whooping cough, and in addition some 1,442 of these children received an element of protection against tetanus as well in the form of the triple antigen.

VACCINATION AGAINST SMALLPOX

837 children under 14 years of age and 221 adults were vaccinated during the year.

B.C.G. VACCINATION, 1961

Children 13 years and over

Age Group	Consent		Mantoux Test				Vaccination	
	No.	% of Age Group	+ ve No.	% of Test	— ve No.	% of Test	No.	% of Age Group
1,244	857	68·9	47	5·8	758	94·2	733	58·9

POLIOMYELITIS VACCINATION

The following table shows the state of vaccination on the 31st December, 1961.

	No. who have received two injections	Estimated No. in age group	Approximate protection rate	Number given	
				3rd injection	4th injection
Children born between 1943 and 30.6.61	19,301	20,400	94·6%	16,593	1,124
Young people born between 1933 and 1942 ...	6,455	9,000	71·7%	5,031	—
Persons born between 1920 and 1932	6,296	16,000	39·4%	5,262	—
Other Groups ...	857	—	—	767	—

PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTER CARE OF THE SICK

TUBERCULOSIS

New Cases and Mortality during 1961

AGE PERIODS	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
0-5	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
5-15	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15-25	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	—
25-35	7	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
35-45	5	8	1	—	—	—	—	—
45-55	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
55-65	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 and upwards ...	5	—	—	—	2	1	1	—
Totals ...	26	18	2	—	2	1	1	—

The number of cases of Tuberculosis notified during the year ending 31st December was 46, as will be seen from the following table

Number notified by General Practitioners	—
Number notified by Institutions and Clinics	19
Number transferred to Woking	26
Number notified after death	1

The following table shows the number of cases on the register since 1957, and the number of deaths which occurred

YEAR	Number on Register				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1957	314	214	29	47	3	1	—	—
1958	326	209	27	45	5	—	—	—
1959	330	215	27	46	5	1	—	—
1960	341	213	26	44	2	—	—	—
1961	339	217	27	40	2	1	1	—

REHABILITATION AND COLONISATION

The Council accept financial responsibility for the maintenance of tuberculous patients who are recommended by the Chest Physicians for admission to the Rehabilitation Units at institutions approved for this purpose.

During 1961, the Council accepted financial responsibility for one patient at Enham Alamein, Andover, and for one patient at Papworth Hall, Cambridge.

MASS RADIOGRAPHY SERVICE

Public sessions were held by the Mobile Mass X-Ray Unit in Woking during the period 21st September—13th October, 1961. The attendances at these sessions are listed below.

Anchor Site, Knaphill	...	...	...	374
Village Hall, Byfleet	...	...	...	457
Commercial Road Car Park, Woking	...	...	...	2,410

RECUPERATIVE HOLIDAYS

The Council's Recuperative Holidays Scheme deals with patients who are in poor health and require a recuperative holiday but do not require organised medical or nursing care.

Holidays are provided for two classes of patients, either those who recently have been in-patients or out-patients of hospitals, or those who have been nursed through an acute illness in their own homes under the care of a private medical practitioner.

Mothers and young children are dealt with under Section 22 of the National Health Service Act, 1946.

Particulars of the cases dealt with during the period 1st April—31st December, 1961, are as follows

	Hospital In-Patients	Hospital Out-Patients	General Practitioners' Cases	Total
Number of patients sent to Holiday Homes	2	5	8	15
Length of stay:				
2 weeks	—	3	7	10
3 weeks	2	1	1	4
4 weeks	—	1	—	1

VENEREAL DISEASES

Patients from the Woking area suffering from Venereal Diseases attend either Woking or Guildford Clinics organised by the respective Hospital Management Committees. Males attend Woking Victoria Hospital whilst female patients go to the Royal

Surrey County Hospital, Guildford. The duty of persuading women defaulters to resume attendance and of securing the attendance of persons exposed to infection is exercised by the use of the services of the County Council's Special Services Visitor.

The tables below show the number of new cases diagnosed at the two special clinics, but of course the figures refer to all cases irrespective of where the patients live and do not refer to Woking patients alone.

<i>New Cases 1961</i>	<i>Guildford Clinic</i>	<i>Woking Clinic</i>	<i>Total</i>
Syphilis	6 (3)	1 (1)	7 (4)
Gonorrhoea	45 (40)	7 (6)	52 (46)
Other Conditions ...	179 (166)	49 (47)	228 (213)
Totals	230 (209)	57 (54)	287 (263)

The figures in brackets relate to the year 1960.

HEALTH EDUCATION

Health Education is aimed at improving the health of the community and its individual members. Its object is not only the limitation and prevention of disease but the inculcating of a positive approach to health so that life can be lived to the full. The best work in this field is probably done through the personal approach. Doctors, nurses, health visitors, public health inspectors, teachers and Child Guidance Clinic staffs can, and do, do much in this direction in their day to day contacts with the public. The younger health visitors now have had special emphasis laid on Health Education methods during their training, though it remains true that individual aptitude for this type of work varies.

In two Secondary Schools in the area courses in Mothercraft are given by the local health visitors to senior girls and their talks are illustrated with visual aids. Similar talks are given in connection with ante-natal clinics and relaxation classes. In clinics posters are displayed and leaflets distributed on subjects such as immunisation, accident prevention, diet and care of the teeth; "Better Health"—a publication of the Central Council for Health Education—is also made available; and in some the magazine "Family Doctor" is sold.

Mr. Frank Buckler, who for a number of years had done valuable work in giving talks to women's clubs, Old People's Clubs, Youth Clubs, etc., on health topics, resigned in the middle of the year on his retirement outside the area. No replacement of his type is likely to become available as he rendered an unique form of service. Every effort will be made to meet requests for talks from within the Department and the names of a number of speakers on special subjects are held.

A County Health Education Officer has been appointed to supervise activities in the County as from the commencement of the present year.

CHIROPODY

Chiropody treatment has been provided since May 1960 for the elderly, the physically handicapped and expectant mothers as part of the County Council's arrangements for the prevention of illness under Section 28(1) of the National Health Service Act, 1946.

Expectant mothers and persons registered as substantially and permanently handicapped are authorised to visit for treatment a chiropodist approved by the Council. There are four such chiropodists in Woking authorised to carry out treatment under the scheme.

Until July 1961, chiropody treatment for the elderly was provided only through a scheme operated by voluntary bodies to whom the Council paid a grant towards the cost of the service.

However, since July 1961, the chiropody scheme has been extended so that the elderly, and in addition, blind and partially sighted persons, may also receive treatment direct from chiropodists approved by the Council, as an alternative to receiving treatment through the scheme run by voluntary organisations.

At the end of the year there were seven old people's clubs in Woking operating through these voluntary organisations. Four were administered by the Surrey Council of Social Service, whilst the remaining three were organised through the British Red Cross Society.

A charge of 3/- is made for each chiropody treatment through either scheme, with free treatment available for those unable to afford this fee.

PREVENTION OF BREAK-UP OF FAMILIES

I list below details of the work carried out since 1st April, 1961, in connection with the prevention of the break-up of families

1.	Co-ordinating Conferences	...	...	...	4
2.	No. of families considered at those Conferences				18
3.	No. of families not having been considered by a Co-ordinating Conference	...	...		2
4.	No. of families whose problems would be largely overcome if they were suitably rehoused	...	...	...	Nil
5.	No. of families rehoused	...	...	...	Nil
6.	No. of hours service received by problem families attended by				
	(a) Special Home Helps	...	...	...	663
	(b) Ordinary Home Helps	...	...	...	258
7.	Average number of families receiving home help service each quarter	...	...	...	2
8.	No. of special home helps available for duty with problem or failing families at 31.12.61				2
9.	No. of problem families sent for training to				
	(a) Frimhurst Recuperative Home	...	...	...	Nil
	(b) Other institutions	...	...	...	Nil
10.	No. of families sent for recuperative holidays...				Nil

The 17 Problem Families remaining on the register at the end of the year were classified as follows

	Problem Families	Failing Families	Families with Problems	Total
Have probably reached their own highest standard of behaviour but still require help and/or supervision ...	4	2	—	6
Improving ...	3	2	—	5
Improvement thought possible but not yet evident ...	1	1	—	2
Deteriorating ...	3	1	—	4
No. of families on register 31.12.61	11	6	—	17
Families removed during 1961 ...				
(a) Problems resolved ...	—	2	—	2
(b) Other reasons ...	—	—	—	—

HOME HELPS

Administration of the Scheme

The Council's scheme makes provision for "domestic help for households where such help is required owing to the presence of any person who is ill, lying-in, an expectant mother, mentally defective, aged, or is a child not exceeding compulsory school age". The function of the home help is to carry out the normal domestic duties and the running of the home which are usually undertaken by the housewife.

Establishment

The Establishment of equivalent full time helps for the financial year ended 31st March, 1962, was 26.

Neighbourly Help Scheme

During 1961, the Home Help Service was extended by the introduction of the Neighbourly Help Scheme. Under the Scheme, neighbours are given a weekly payment varying between 10/- and £2 for looking after old people living alone or other suitable cases, by paying them frequent visits during the day and carrying out as required and in their own time such jobs as shopping, lighting a fire, preparing meals and cleaning.

MENTAL HEALTH

Community Care

The visiting of mentally ill and subnormal persons in the community and the provision of care and after care in the community is undertaken through the mental welfare officer and the services of general health visitors.

Subnormality and Severe Subnormality

Investigation and registration of all new cases of subnormality and their community care or admission to hospital or guardianship, is undertaken in conjunction with one of the specialist medical officers on the staff of the County Council.

The Physician Superintendent at Botleys Park Hospital, Chertsey, is most helpful in seeing various patients by appointment and close co-operation has been built up in this way between the hospital authorities and the officers of the local health authority. Gratitude must also be expressed for accommodation offered by the hospital for short term placements to relieve relatives, or in the case of an emergency arising in the family.

Number of Patients under Local Health Authority care at 31.12.61

	Mentally ill				Psychopath				Subnormal				Severely Subnormal				Totals				Grand Total
	Under age 16		16 and over		Under age 16		16 and over		Under age 16		16 and over		Under age 16		16 and over		Under age 16		16 and over		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)		(21)
3. Number of patients under L.H.A. care at 31.12.61																					
(a) Attending day training centre... Awaiting entry thereto	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	7	7	1	2	8	8	1	3	20
(b) Resident in a residential training centre ... Awaiting residence therein ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Receiving home training ... Awaiting home training ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(d) Resident in L.A. home/hostel ... Awaiting residence in L.A. home/hostel ... Resident at L.A. expense in other residential homes/hostels ... Residence at L.A. expense by boarding out in private household	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(e) Receiving home visits and not included under (a) to (d) ...	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	14	2	1	6	5	2	1	23	19	45
(f) Others (including not yet visited) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(g) Number of patients involved at (a) to (f) ...	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	14	15	9	9	7	7	10	10	24	22	66
4. Number of patients in L.H.A. area on waiting list for admission to hospital on 31.12.61																					
(a) In urgent need of hospital care ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	2	—	1	3
(b) Not in urgent need of hospital care ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	1	—	1	4
5. Number of admissions for temporary residential care (e.g. to relieve the family) during 1961.																					
(a) To N.H.S. hospitals	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	3
(b) Elsewhere ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1

WELFARE SERVICES

With effect from 1st April, 1961, your Council assumed delegated responsibility for the Welfare Services provided under Sections 29 and 30 of the National Assistance Act, 1948. The services provided are itemised below.

(a) Blind Welfare

The number of persons living in the Urban District who were on the Register of Technically Blind Persons at the end of 1961 was 144.

The age distribution is indicated below.

Age Group	NEW CASES REGISTERED DURING YEAR			TOTAL REGISTERED BLIND PERSONS		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Under 1 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
2 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
3 ...	—	—	—	1	—	1
4 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
5-10 ...	—	—	—	3	—	3
11-15 ...	—	—	—	1	1	2
16-20 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
21-29 ...	—	—	—	—	1	1
30-39 ...	—	1	1	1	3	4
40-49 ...	—	—	—	6	6	12
50-59 ...	—	1	1	4	5	9
60-64 ...	1	—	1	4	6	10
65-69 ...	—	—	—	3	5	8
70-79 ...	1	1	2	10	26	36
80-84 ...	1	—	1	6	20	26
85-89 ...	—	1	1	5	11	16
90 and over	—	—	—	1	15	16
Unknown ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals ...	3	4	7	45	99	144

In addition to the Register of Blind Persons, a Register of Partially sighted Persons is maintained. There were 22 persons on the Woking Register at the end of 1961.

Registration of both blind and partially sighted persons is of a voluntary nature. It therefore follows that the above figures do not necessarily represent the actual numbers of such persons in the area. Every effort is made to ensure that the benefits of registration are known, and many referrals are now received through National Assistance Officers, Almoners, Healths Visitors, Welfare Officers, etc.

Employment

The Council pays capitation fees to the Royal National Institute for the Blind in respect of the ' Placement Service ' which undertakes the placing for employment of blind persons between the ages of 16 and 59 years in open industry and commerce.

Workshops for the Blind, Home Workers' Scheme and National Library

There is at present one Woking blind person employed in a Workshop for the Blind as a Knitter. The Council pays capitation fees to the Workshop and supplementation of earnings to the blind employee.

Capitation fees and augmentation of earnings are also paid to the Royal National Institute for the Blind in respect of one blind person whose work as a piano tuner is supervised by their Home Industries Department.

In addition 22 blind persons are supplied with Braille or Moon Type Books by the National Library for the Blind.

(b) Deaf or Dumb Persons

The Middlesex and Surrey League for the Hard of Hearing act as the Council's agents in respect of persons who have hearing difficulties, whilst the Royal Association in Aid of the Deaf and Dumb implement the Council's scheme for the provision of welfare services for deaf and dumb persons.

(c) Other Handicapped Persons

Under the Council's scheme for handicapped persons, other than the blind, partially sighted and deaf or dumb, patients received help either from the Voluntary Association for Surrey Disabled or from the Council direct.

The Voluntary Association are the Council's agents and they exercise the mandatory clauses of the scheme. They also provide ancilliary services, e.g. handicraft classes, aids for the handicapped, holidays, transport, etc.

In certain approved cases the Council give financial assistance directly to handicapped persons who need to have their homes adapted or equipped so that they may more easily take their place in everyday life. Four Woking handicapped persons were assisted in this way during 1961.

Occupational therapy is provided for both the handicapped and for the tuberculous through the County Council's team of full-time qualified occupational therapists.

During 1961 financial assistance was given towards the training and rehabilitation of two handicapped persons—one at Enham-Alamein Village Centre and the second at Papworth Village Settlement.

On 31st December, 1961, the register of ' Other Handicapped ' persons contained the names of 89 Woking residents, as follows

	Male	Female	Totals
Under 16	4	4	8
Aged 16-64	39	6	45
Aged 65 and over	27	9	36
	—	—	—
	70	19	89
	—	—	—

Health Department,
July, 1962.

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee.

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

This is the eighteenth occasion upon which I have had the privilege of preparing the annual statement concerning the work of your Public Health Inspectors, and as I look back through these years I become impressed with the fact that certain facets of the work retain their importance consistently each year whilst others tend to be of major significance in certain years only.

In the former category one finds the functions of housing inspection and repair and the inspection of food-stuffs and meat whether in retail establishments or slaughterhouses; classed also within this section could be the work of food and drugs sampling. These items feature substantially in the reports as they appear year by year and they do in fact form the basis upon which the work of a Public Health Department is prepared.

Elsewhere there is a reference to the detailed activities of the year in relation to housing inspection and subsequent action, but I must take this opportunity of referring to the quiet but consistent activities of the Inspectors which result in either the repair of dwellings or in the case of those considered to be unfit for human occupation and incapable of repair at reasonable expense, individual improvement to the required standards or ultimate demolition to make way for new dwellings. This work has been carried on unabated and whilst, of course, the problem of slum clearance in this town does not compare with many of the cities in the British Isles, we are proud of the fact that some of the worst examples, both terrace construction and individual houses, are gradually disappearing.

At the time of writing, the new dwellings replacing the one-time Sunnyside Terrace are well under construction and already it is possible to see the effects upon the housing of the people which can come from a persistent forward policy followed by a Local Authority. During 1962 the Temple Bar properties should be demolished and this will effect the disappearance of some of the worst habitations in the Urban District. I would like to take this opportunity of expressing firstly my appreciation of the manner in which the Health Committee supports all these operations, and to comment upon the fact that in virtually every case so far our judgment in relation to unfit properties has been upheld by Inspectors of the Ministry of Housing and Local Government.

Meat inspection continues to be a fairly formidable task and the amount of work involved during the year showed once again an increase over the preceding year. It is a little early as yet to forecast the future in this respect but there is reason to believe that so far as late night working is concerned changed circumstances will shortly effect an improvement. I am pleased to report that the carcase of every animal slaughtered within the Urban District for human consumption is inspected before passing forward for retail sale.

Activities in the veterinary world particularly in relation to the County Veterinary Service over the post-war period has had effects which are now clearly established, inasmuch as in the case of many of the diseases, tuberculosis in particular, the number of animals affected has substantially reduced. This is an occasion when tribute might well be paid to the foresight of those responsible for the initiation and execution of this great work. Nevertheless meat inspection remains of paramount importance and references later in this report to the condemnation of meat are sufficient justification for the efforts made.

The Department is responsible for carrying out the Council's obligations under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955. This involves a continuous sampling of both food and drugs in order to ensure that the purchaser is in fact sold a product for which he has asked and which he believes to be of a certain standard, in other words, there is a requirement that food and drugs must be of the nature, substance or quality demanded.

Staff difficulties in the past have meant that the desired frequency of sampling has not always been attained, but during 1961, through the team work of the staff concerned and the consequent economies of time thus achieved, we have been able to step up these duties considerably and the activities of the year can be regarded as extremely thorough.

An aspect of our work closely allied to food and drugs is the responsibilities under the Merchandise Marks Acts; briefly speaking these constitute requirements for the marking of imported foodstuffs with clear indications of countries of origin. This task has also been set about enthusiastically and quite a considerable number of contraventions have been dealt with informally and successfully during the year.

The work of mosquito control continues unabated and it is a pleasure to be able to record another fairly satisfactory year. However, as referred to so often in past reports this is a feature of our work in which one cannot become too complacent. So much depends upon weather circumstances and insecticidal immunity of

insect pests, but it is sufficient to say that with the approval of the Council this work will continue. Many tributes are now-a-days received as to the general improvement in circumstances over the past five years.

The Cleansing Section is represented by refuse collection and disposal and cesspool emptying, important responsibilities of the Department. This is a substantial and separate activity involving much anxiety and difficulty. It has been possible to continue to provide a weekly collection of refuse and towards the end of this report Councillors will find further details on the problems involved.

To my Deputy, to all the Inspectors on the staff and those who efficiently meet the demands of administration, and my new colleague, Dr. R. H. Kennedy, I would pay tribute for the considerable help received in making a creditable report possible.

The difficulties of carrying out complex duties are substantial, and I am happy to say that I am one of those fortunate enough to have a sympathetic understanding and a large measure of support in the carrying out of my responsibilities to the Urban District. I therefore offer my sincere thanks to the Councillors of the Urban District for their helpful understanding of all matters relating to the Department.

Yours respectfully,

A. G. DAVIES,

Chief Public Health Inspector.

SUMMARY OF DUTIES CARRIED OUT

The following is a classification of the number and nature of the inspections made during 1961.

Inspections under Housing Act, 1957	...	...	...	166
Inspections of dwellings under Public Health Acts	...	...	...	1,384
Inspections of dwellings under Rent Act	...	...	...	13
Enquiries re infectious diseases	...	...	...	483
Investigations re overcrowding	...	...	...	10
Visits to slaughterhouses	...	...	...	753
„ „ places of entertainment	...	...	...	2
„ „ dairies	...	...	...	38
„ „ bakeries	...	...	...	79
„ „ other food premises	...	...	...	1,186
„ „ factory and school canteens	...	...	...	122
„ „ licensed houses and hotels	...	...	...	21
„ „ moveable dwellings	...	...	...	1,193
„ „ factories, workplaces, offices, etc.	...	...	...	163
„ „ verminous premises	...	...	...	9
„ „ premises where ice cream is manufactured, stored or sold	...	...	...	84
„ „ market stalls and mobile food shops or vans	...	...	...	250
„ „ schools re conveniences, etc.	...	...	...	37
Drain tests	...	...	...	39
Inspections concerning smoke nuisance	...	...	...	119
„ „ drainage systems	...	...	...	577
„ „ Shops Act, 1950 (Section 38)	...	...	...	224
„ „ rodent infestation (by Health In- spectors)	...	...	...	1,114
„ „ pest control (including anti-mos- quito control)	...	...	...	728
„ „ pollution of streams, etc.	...	...	...	274
„ „ refuse tips, etc.	...	...	...	610
„ „ Pet Animals Act, 1951	...	...	...	43
„ „ public conveniences	...	...	...	16
„ „ keeping of animals	...	...	...	20
„ „ swimming pools	...	...	...	20
„ „ food poisoning	...	...	...	139
Lectures to outside organisations	...	...	...	17
Exhumations	...	...	...	1
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	1,638
Total number of visits	...	...	...	11,572
Re-inspections	...	...	...	2,320

HOUSING

Although a return to all-out house to house inspections under the provisions of the Housing Act is still not possible for reasons which are now well known, inspections of dwellings and follow-up visits in connection with repair work, still occupy a large part of the time of the Public Health Inspectors. By far, most of the repairs and improvements are achieved by informal action and negotiation and there is cause for some satisfaction in this. Nevertheless there are occasions when such efforts fail to produce results and in these cases the Council does not hesitate to resort to statutory action under the appropriate legal enactment.

1. *Inspection of dwelling-houses during the year*

(a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects under the Public Health or Housing Acts	1,550
(b) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (a) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	... 166
(c) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	... ... 32
(d) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	... ... 1,003

2. *Remedy of defects during the year*

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers... 687
--	-------------

Every effort is made to secure the repair or reconditioning of dwelling-houses by negotiation rather than statutory action and in this connection 596 preliminary notices were sent. Where such action fails, formal notices are served under the appropriate statutory authority, the numbers for 1961 being

Statutory notices

Public Health Act, 1936, Section 39	... ... 1
Public Health Act, 1936, Section 45	... ... 1
Public Health Act, 1936, Section 93	... ... 60
Housing Act, 1957, Section 9	... ... 3

3. *Clearance of unfit houses*

With the completion in 1960 of the five year programme of action directed against the worst of the unfit houses in the Urban District, a start was made during 1961 on a programme to deal with further groups of outworn substandard properties which, because of progressive structural deteriorations, have fallen into the unfit category. As mentioned in previous Reports this particular problem in Woking, although not a large one in comparison with other towns of similar size, will nevertheless be a continuing one for some years to come, and plans for dealing with it have been submitted to, and have been accepted by, the Ministry of Housing and Local Government.

During the year Clearance Areas comprising 29 houses in Firgrove Terrace, Courtenay Road, Walton Terrace and Devon House, Knaphill, were made. Two closing orders were made in respect of houses in Walton Terrace, which because of their situation, could not be included in the Clearance Areas, and one Demolition Order was made on a further property in Knaphill.

Two Public Local Inquiries were held during the year in respect of the Hermitage Road and Temple Bar Compulsory Purchase Orders, confirmation of which has since been received, and the Courtenay Road and Firgrove Terrace Compulsory Purchase Orders.

4. *Rent Act, 1957*

The number of applications for Certificates of Disrepair under the Act continues to decline as shown by comparison with the figures for the previous year given in brackets.

(1) Number of applications for Certificates of Disrepair	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	(9)
(2) Number of decisions to issue Certificates:								
(a) in respect of some but not all defects	...						2	(6)
(b) in respect of all defects	...	...	...				2	(3)
(3) Number of undertakings given by landlords under paragraph 5 of the First Schedule	...						3	(7)
(4) Number of Certificates issued	...	...	...				1	(2)
(5) Number of applications by landlords for cancellation of Certificates	...	...	...	...			2	(1)
(6) Number of Certificates cancelled	...	...					2	(1)

5. *Housing Waiting List*

The situation at the 31st December, 1961, was as follows

Priority Register

Applicants in self-contained accommodation	...	...	22
Applicants in shared accommodation or caravans	...		79
Old people in shared accommodation except for those who occupy by reason of a service tenancy	...	...	55
Slum clearance	...	...	5

Non-Priority Register

Applicants whose living conditions at present render them ineligible for rehousing by the Council	...	...	251
Total of Housing Waiting List at 31st December, 1961...			447

6. *Housing Development*

The following is a statement of the number of houses erected in the Urban District during 1961

(a) by the local authority					
3-bedroom houses	...	...	...	...	6
2-bedroom houses	...	...	...	...	4
3-bedroom maisonettes	...	...	...	...	25
2-bedroom bungalows	...	...	...	...	1
1-bedroom bungalows	...	...	...	...	5
1-bed-sitter flats	...	...	...	...	12
(b) by private enterprise	...	...	...	...	445

In addition to these figures 114 houses were in course of construction at the end of the year by the local authority and 488 by private enterprise.

A further 3 additional units of accommodation were provided by conversion.

DRAINAGE ARRANGEMENTS

During 1961 the Council continued its policy of improving the drainage facilities in the district.

The constructional work on the three major schemes which were in progress in 1960 was completed except for minor details.

At the Old Woking Sewage Disposal Works the new plant built under the Reconstruction Scheme was brought into operation in October. Consideration was given to the provision of Sludge Digestion Tanks, and after receiving the Ministry's consent to advertise for tenders the Consulting Engineers were instructed to prepare the necessary detailed plans. It is anticipated that work on the tanks will be commenced in 1962.

Under the Pumping Station Scheme Contract the alterations to the East Hill and Old Woking Pumping Stations were completed, and the new Pumping Station at Walton Road was also put into operation.

The Hoe Valley Sewer Extension Scheme Stage II, which included the provision of a sewer in Saunders Lane to serve the houses connected to cesspools, was completed.

Application was made to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government for permission to carry out the Horsell North Drainage Scheme Stage II. This scheme will provide main drainage facilities for houses in Littlewick Road and relieve the surcharged sewers in Robin Hood Road and Copse Road, together with a new pumping station at Horsell.

Also included in the scheme is a rider sewer in White Rose Lane to serve properties in this road which are on cesspools.

FACTORY INSPECTIONS

1.—INSPECTIONS for purpose of provision as to health

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written notices	Occupiers prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities ...	22	22	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by Local Authority ...	224	115	2	—
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	14	17	—	—
TOTAL ...	260	154	2	—

2.—Cases in which DEFECTS were found

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary conveniences (S.7):					
(a) Insufficient ...	2	2	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective ...	12	11	—	4	—
(c) Not separate for sexes ...	3	3	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outwork) ...	1	1	—	—	—
TOTAL ...	18	17	—	4	—

MOVEABLE DWELLINGS

In accordance with the requirements of the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960, the position in relation to all existing sites in the district has now been examined. Work proceeded during the year on the construction of a new site, which, when completed, will accommodate 100 caravans in model conditions. It will be the only large caravan site in the Urban District and will replace an existing unsatisfactory site. Site licences embodying full conditions have been prepared in respect of 12 sites for which permanent or long-term planning permission has been granted. At 19 small sites, housing individual or small numbers of caravans, planning permission has been granted for only limited periods, and a form of "run-down" licence has been prepared in these cases.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

A total of 2,535 visits were made to shops and premises engaged in the handling, preparation and sale of foodstuffs. Very marked changes in our ways of living have had the effect of reducing substantially the number of premises wherein food preparation actually takes place.

Nevertheless in relation to handling and sale the importance of this service cannot be over-estimated, and there is plenty of evidence to suggest that if the service of Public Health Inspectors was withdrawn there would be a marked deterioration in the standards. One can say with considerable emphasis that the vigilance exercised in respect of foodstuffs is thoroughly warranted and repays for all the effort involved.

Insofar as our duties and the consumer are concerned, it is probably an advantage that food preparation tends to be concentrated in the larger companies. Such a system is not without its disadvantages, but the effects in relation to hygiene are available for all to see.

Thirty-two complaints of extraneous matter in food, or other unsound conditions were made by the public during the year, an increase of fifteen over the previous year. All were thoroughly investigated and appropriate action was taken in every case. Legal proceedings were instituted in six cases and fines ranging from £3 to £20 were imposed.

Seventeen lectures on various aspects of the work of the department, including food hygiene and food poisoning were given and were augmented by visual aids, photographs and films.

As part of the constant activity to maintain food standards, the following samples were obtained during the year, exclusive of those taken in the course of our responsibilities in connection with food and drugs legislation.

Bacteriological examination—

Water	...	...	...	...	...	56
Milk	...	...	...	...	...	75
Ice Cream	...	...	...	...	...	38
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	29

At the end of the year there were 467 food premises in the Urban District, classified as follows:

Bakehouses and bakers' shops	...	...	...	...	26
Butchers' shops	...	...	...	...	47
Cafés and restaurants	...	...	...	...	46
Confectioners	...	...	...	...	66
Fishmongers' and fried fish shops	...	...	...	...	21
Greengrocers	...	...	...	...	45
Grocers	...	...	...	...	121
Factory and school canteens	...	...	...	...	56
Licensed houses	...	...	...	...	39

Forty-six premises are now registered under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, for the preparation of preserved food; 230 premises are registered for the sale of ice cream.

MEAT AND OTHER FOODS

The total amount of *all* unsound food surrendered during the year was over $3\frac{1}{4}$ tons.

						TONS	CWT.	QR.	LB.
Meat	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	$27\frac{1}{4}$
Fish, Poultry, Game	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	3	18
Fruit, Vegetables (raw)	...	...	...	...	...	—	1	—	22
Jam	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	18
Canned foods	...	...	...	...	...	—	18	1	$18\frac{1}{4}$
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	—	3	—	$15\frac{3}{4}$
Total	...	...	...	...	...	3	5	3	$7\frac{1}{4}$

There was an increase in the amount of meat inspection carried out and again the staff found themselves required to perform this work several evenings a week, often until extremely late hours.

TABLE 1

Meat Inspection Comparative Table

Year	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Total
1954	130	3	114	291	433	971
1955	209	3	289	501	1,885	2,887
1956	341	—	521	1,150	2,696	4,708
1957	432	—	572	1,201	2,582	4,787
1958	368	22	309	1,043	2,682	4,424
1959	350	24	223	1,645	2,440	4,682
1960	471	27	197	1,503	3,583	5,781
1961	644	49	344	3,161	4,352	8,550

TABLE 2

Carcases Inspected and Condemned during 1961

	Cattle excluding cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	644	49	344	3,161	4,352
Number inspected	644	49	344	3,161	4,352
<i>All diseases except Tuberculosis—</i>					
Whole carcasses con- demned	1	—	—	2	6
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	79	8	1	77	511
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuber- culosis	12.4	16.3	0.3	2.5	11.9
<i>Tuberculosis only—</i>					
Whole carcasses con- demned	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	4	1	—	6	62
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuber- culosis	0.6	2.0	—	0.2	1.4

Slaughterhouses

Notification of the acceptance by the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food of the Council's Report on Slaughterhouse Facilities in the Urban District was received during the year. As agreed with the Council the Minister has fixed the day appointed for the application of the construction regulations to be the 1st July, 1962.

Slaughtering commenced at a newly licensed slaughterhouse during the year. This slaughterhouse which was designed to operate as a small unit complies in every way with the construction regulations and has adequate cold storage facilities. Two other slaughterhouses were still in operation at the end of the year. Neither complies with the requirements of the construction regulations but both will be required to do so by the appointed day.

ADULTERATION OF FOOD

During the year 113 samples of various foodstuffs and drugs were purchased in accordance with the provisions of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, and submitted to the Public Analyst for chemical analysis.

Details of the articles submitted and the results of analysis are shown in the following table.



Articles	Analysed			Adulterated or Irregular		
	Formal	In- formal	Total	Formal	In- formal	Total
<i>Food:</i>						
Apples	—	1	1	—	—	—
Bananas—dried	—	1	1	—	—	—
Beef and beans curry	—	1	1	—	—	—
Beef—minced	—	10	10	—	—	—
Beer	2	—	2	—	—	—
Biscuits	—	1	1	—	—	—
Bread	—	1	1	—	1	1
Bread sauce	—	1	1	—	—	—
Breakfast spread	—	1	1	—	—	—
Butter	1	—	1	—	—	—
Celery salt	—	1	1	—	—	—
Chicken and ham croquette	—	1	1	—	—	—
Chicken and mushrooms	—	1	1	—	—	—
Chicken in chicken jelly	—	1	1	—	—	—
Chicken pie	—	1	1	—	—	—
Chinese food	—	1	1	—	—	—
Chocolate mould	—	1	1	—	—	—
Christmas pudding	—	1	1	—	—	—
Coffee	—	2	2	—	—	—
Coffee—Viennese	—	1	1	—	—	—
Confectionery—chocolate	—	3	3	—	—	—
Confectionery—flour	—	1	1	—	—	—
Confectionery—sugar	—	8	8	—	2	2
Cordial	—	4	4	—	—	—
Crab—dressed	—	2	2	—	—	—
Cream	—	1	1	—	—	—
Cream—double	—	2	2	—	—	—
Fat—cooking	—	1	1	—	—	—
Fish cakes	—	1	1	—	—	—
Food drink—complan	—	1	1	—	—	—
Fruit juice	—	1	1	—	—	—
Gin	1	—	1	—	—	—
Ground ginger	—	1	1	—	—	—
Ham—potted	—	1	1	—	—	—
Herbs	—	1	1	—	—	—
Honey	—	1	1	—	—	—
Ice cream mix	—	1	1	—	—	—
Jam... ..	—	1	1	—	—	—
Japonica jelly	—	1	1	—	—	—
Lemon curd	1	1	2	—	—	—
Margarine—Kosher	—	1	1	—	—	—
Mayonnaise—lemon	—	1	1	—	—	—
Milk	5	1	6	1	—	1
Milk—condensed	—	1	1	—	—	—
Milk—evaporated	—	1	1	—	—	—
Mincemeat	—	1	1	—	—	—
<i>Carried forward</i>	10	67	77	1	3	4

Articles	Analysed			Adulterated or Irregular		
	Formal	In- formal	Total	Formal	In- formal	Tota
<i>Brought forward:</i>	10	67	77	1	3	4
Orange drink	—	1	1	—	—	—
Orangeade crystals	—	1	1	—	—	—
Orangeade powder	—	1	1	—	1	1
Pepper	—	1	1	—	—	—
Pie filling	—	1	1	—	—	—
Puppadoms	—	1	1	—	—	—
Raspberry milk shake syrup ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
Rice milk pudding	—	2	2	—	—	—
Rolls—buttered	—	1	1	—	—	—
Salami sausage	—	1	1	—	—	—
Salmon—potted	—	1	1	—	—	—
Sandwich spread	—	1	1	—	—	—
Sausage—breakfast	—	1	1	—	—	—
Sausage—pork	1	—	1	—	—	—
Sea food dressing	—	1	1	—	—	—
Sherry	3	1	4	—	—	—
Suet—beef	—	1	1	—	—	—
Suet—block	3	—	3	—	—	—
Sunny spread	—	1	1	—	—	—
Tea	—	1	1	—	—	—
Turkey croquette	—	1	1	—	—	—
Vanilla sugar	—	1	1	—	—	—
Vinegar	1	2	3	—	—	—
Whisky	2	—	2	—	—	—
Wine—red Bordeaux	1	—	1	—	—	—
Yoghourt	—	1	1	—	—	—
<i>Drugs:</i>						
Cough linctus	—	1	1	—	—	—
TOTALS	21	92	113	1	4	5

With regard to the five samples which were described as being adulterated or otherwise giving rise to irregularity, the Public Analyst reported as follows.

Bread*

Contaminated with streaks of a black substance consisting of flour, carbon and mineral grease.

Confectionery—Sugar

(a) Gin-centre Sweets

These sweets contain a small viscous centre in which gin is incorporated to the extent of 7 per cent volume in weight, corresponding to about 1·3 per cent in the whole sweet. The description “gin centre” implies a centre of liquid gin.

A more appropriate description for this article would be “gin flavoured centre sweets”.

(b) Sherry-centre Sweets

These sweets contain a small viscous centre in which sherry is incorporated to the extent of 10 per cent volume in weight, corresponding to 2 per cent in the whole sweet. The description “sherry centre” implies a centre of liquid sherry.

A more appropriate description for this article would be “sherry flavoured centre sweets”.

Milk*

The residue of milk in the bottle contained a portion of bone. In my opinion the piece of bone had been in the bottle during the bottle washing process before being filled with milk.

Orangeade Powder

Had undergone deterioration on storage and was in the form of a sticky mass.

N.B. The samples marked * were submitted following complaint made to the Health Department. In each of the above cases the appropriate action was taken.

MERCHANDISE MARKS ACTS 1926-1953

During the year visits have been made to grocers', greengrocers' and butchers' shops throughout the area specifically for investigating the provisions of the Merchandise Marks Acts, 1926-1953 and Imported Goods Orders made thereunder.

On numerous occasions contraventions of the Orders have been found and subsequently notices were served warning of the offences committed and of further action in the future on their re-occurrence.

The Orders contravened and offences found in relation to imported foods were as follows.

Imported Goods No. 3 Order, 1928 (Part II)—Sale of fresh apples by retail in quantities of over 14 lbs. with no, or improper, indication of country of origin.

Imported Goods No. 5 Order, 1928 (Part I)—Sale of currants, sultanas and raisins by retail in bulk with no, or improper, indication of country of origin.

Imported Goods No. 4 Order, 1929—Sale of raw tomatoes by retail in quantities of over 14 lbs. with no, or improper, indication of country of origin.

Imported Goods No. 7 Order, 1934—Sale of beef, mutton, lamb and all types of offal by retail with no, or improper, indication of origin.

Visits made to shops and notices served were as follows—

			Visits	Re-visits and display checks	Notices Served
Grocers	...	...	95	55	34
Greengrocers	...	...	35	27	19
Butchers	...	...	38	30	20
TOTALS			168	112	73

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATION) REGULATIONS, 1960

Licences were granted by the Council during the year in respect of designated milk for the period which expires on 31st December, 1965, as follows

Dealer's (pre-packed milk) licence authorising the use of special designations—

(a) Tuberculin Tested, Pasteurised and Sterilised	...	11
(b) Tuberculin Tested and Pasteurised	...	3
(c) Sterilised	...	2
(d) Tuberculin Tested	...	1

GAME LICENCES

Nine applications were received from tradesmen in the district for licences to deal in game. A licence was granted in each instance.

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951

The number of persons licensed at the end of the year was four. All the premises have been inspected.

BURIAL OF THE DEAD

During the year two burials were arranged under Section 50 of the National Assistance Act, 1948.

RODENT AND PEST CONTROL

More complaints of rodent infestations were received in 1961 than in the previous year. The comparative figures are

	1960	1961
Rat complaints	196	483
Mice complaints	36	60

Fluctuations in the rodent population do, of course, occur from time to time and the present increase is fairly general, at least throughout South-East England. The reasons for this are not always readily apparent, but it is thought that the present upward trend is due in some part to the incidence of several fairly mild winters. It is also known that since the service operated by the Agricultural Executive Committee ceased, a great many farmers have attempted to deal with rodent control themselves rather than call in the services of the Local Authority. Where the measures taken are inadequate, and they often are, a build-up in the local rat population occurs, with, eventually, some migration to nearby urban development. A substantial amount of contract work on a chargeable basis continues to be carried out on commercial premises. Test baiting and treatment of rats in the sewerage systems of the district was again carried out, and the result again revealed that this is not a serious problem in Woking.

The variety of complaints received of other types of pest seems to grow each year and although actual disinfestation work must of necessity be limited for those pests having a bearing on public health, the Department is able to help and advise in most cases.

PUBLIC RELATIONS

For many years a policy has been adopted of accepting invitations to address local organisations on required aspects of the work of the Department. Part of this activity is devoted to the achievement of good public relations by addressing local organisations to explain the problems which beset a local authority in endeavouring to provide environmental health services of high standards, and in explaining the responsibilities of a public health department. In addition we endeavour to help specialised educational authorities where the syllabus includes public health administration. During the past year, in the pursuit of these objectives, 17 lectures and addresses have been given.

CLEANSING DEPARTMENT

In most civilised countries any temporary failure of the refuse collection services causes an immediate outcry from those primarily affected. Such occasions, although regrettable, serve at least to emphasise the importance of waste disposal in relation to living standards. General agreement will be expressed with the view that in the interests of health and hygiene there should be no accumulation of refuse at any premises, beyond a period of about seven days.

The problem is unlikely to diminish in intensity because of our ever-increasing population, higher standards of living, and a general failure to recruit sufficient men for the work of refuse collection.

By any standards of reckoning the quantities of solid waste which require man's effort for disposal must be huge if amenity standards are to be maintained. Some countries show more extravagance than others in this respect, but in the small expanse of the British Isles alone there is an annual tonnage in excess of 12,000,000.

On a problem of such magnitude it becomes at once apparent that as yet there has not been a reasonably determined approach to the problem. Industrial resources if faced with an issue of this nature would make a collective review and institute far-reaching proposals for effecting clearance of refuse efficiently and economically. Yet in every country of the world small units of authority are left to find their own solution.

If there is to be a re-use of waste material on the best possible basis, it is clear that this will have to be done in quantity, and where refuse is concerned quantity arises only through co-operative effort. Thus there must be a re-grouping of authorities to provide both quantities of refuse sufficient to enable re-use on a commercial basis, and also to provide a sufficient market for the product resulting from the method of disposal considered to be appropriate to the needs of an area.

Future arrangements must necessarily be affected by the type of material for which disposal has to be arranged and there is a world change in the standards of living. In Britain there is a marked extension of the use of electricity and continuous burning grates for room heating, and also an increasing tendency to adopt methods of central heating. Many of our newer homes are without any provision whatsoever for solid fuel fires.

In so far as food is concerned, almost everything we eat is purchased either in a tin or carton; the younger generations of housewives prefer to purchase their vegetables in frozen form and ready for use, rather than spend hours in preparation.

All these changes have an effect on the character of refuse and the evolution continues; it may well be that such items as are now to be found in refuse, and considered to be of value from a salvaging point of view, may disappear altogether in the succeeding decades, and it is quite conceivable that within a matter of ten or twenty years there will be the need for a completely new appraisal of refuse in relation to disposal. This question of change in the constitution of refuse extends much further than to mere problems of salvage because substantial increases in the weight or volume of materials which would not disintegrate reasonably rapidly, would have an influence on the suitability of individual methods of disposal.

New developments in the peaceful use of atomic energy are still occurring and rapid development in this direction might well upset completely the present balance in relation to refuse disposal. Incineration, for example, might well become an entirely new process with destruction achieved in a matter of seconds.

Within our own Urban District I have never been satisfied that the method of refuse disposal is satisfactory in relation to aesthetic considerations. Some excellent results have been achieved ultimately on the sites so far concerned, but throughout the time that the work is being done it is extremely difficult to avoid nuisance.

For a number of reasons it is also becoming increasingly difficult to obtain suitable sites; plenty of land exists but the opposition to its use for refuse disposal purposes has become greatly intensified.

1961 seems likely to have been the last year in which a peaceful solution, insofar as residents are concerned, can be found to this end, and in the months to come the Council will undoubtedly face many grave problems. Land disposal in the main is cheap and for that reason it receives the support of the Ministry of Housing and Local Government, but where such things as refuse disposal is concerned I can never support the view that finance should be the predominating factor.

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